

302 2905  
A351  
Return Postage Guaranteed  
by ADAD, 1539 11th Ave.  
Helena, MT 59601  
Aug-Sept. 1978

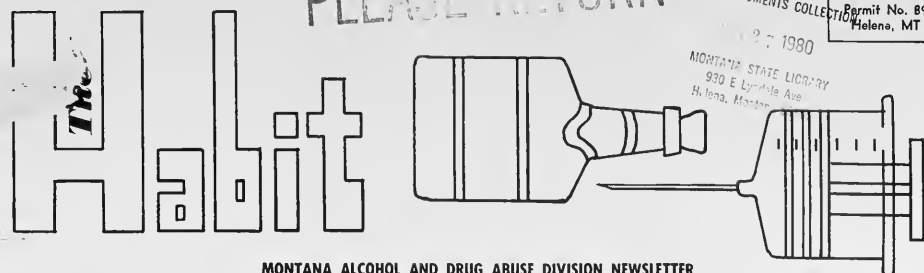
Montana State Library  
3 0864 1004 9829 7

Bulk Rate  
U.S. Postage  
P A I D  
Permit No. 89  
Helena, MT

PLEASE RETURN

STATE DOCUMENTS COLLECTION  
AUG 27 1980

MONTANA STATE LIBRARY  
930 E. Lynde Ave.  
Helena, Montana



## MONTANA ALCOHOL AND DRUG ABUSE DIVISION NEWSLETTER

Volume 4, Number 2

8-2

Aug.-Sept., 1978

## ADAD Disburses Alcohol Tax Funds

The following table lists the amounts of alcohol tax monies to be disbursed by the ADAD to alcohol service providers in FY79.

The Department received grant applications requesting 2.7 million dollars, with budgets totalling 5.8 million, which exceeded available funds by approximately 1.5 million.

Recommendations for funding of alcoholism services from alcohol tax monies were made by the grant review committee, the administrator of the ADAD, the State Advisory Council and the director of the Department of Institutions. The priority for funding in FY79 was to maintain existing services and programs.

### EASTERN REGION I

High Plains Council—District I	\$ 11,367
District II Alc. and Drug Program	29,900
Tri-County — Baker	15,626
Custer County Program	18,565
Rosebud County Program	6,409
F. M. Deaconess Chem. Dep. Pro.	305,419

### NORTHCENTRAL REGION II

Medicine Pine Lodge	15,986
Ft. Belknap Tribes	
Alc. Pro.	9,426
Hill-Top Recovery Center	53,245
Providence Alc. Center	45,529

### SOUTHCENTRAL REGION III

Rimrock Guidance Foun.	101,083
Alc. & Drug Ser. of Central MT	23,386
Wheatland Family Serv.	22,117

### SOUTHWEST REGION IV

Lewis & Clark Alc. P.	12,022
Powell Co. Program	29,740
Deer Lodge Co. Program	10,307
Problem Drinking Cen. Park Co.	21,657
Butte Indian Alc. P.	12,174
Department of Justice (DWI lab, Msls)	40,000

### NORTHWEST REGION V

Ravalli Co. Chem. Dep. Pro.	8,810
Alc. Ser. Cen. of Lincoln Co.	65,945
Sanders Co. Chem. Dep. Pro.	18,027
Alc. Ser. Cen. (Kalispell)	29,725
Alcohol Action Inc.	3,349
Alcohol Action Inc.	

[Mineral Co. Adm. Msls]	11,381
Regional Couns. & Ed. Dev. P.	2,205
Missoula Indian Alc. & Dr. Pro.	20,545

During the week of Sept. 4 a memo —re, training— was sent to all programs. The basic intent of the memo was to inform you of the current status of training for '78 '79.

Contrary to belief, we are not out of business. During the year we still intend to offer training and educational opportunities, with courses to begin by late October. There will, however, be many changes in this year's training system.

For specifics see page 2 "Training Plan for '78 '79" by Terry Stancliff.

## Thorne Heads Task Force

Marilyn Thorne, Great Falls, a community representative to the state-wide Task Force on Women and Substance Abuse, was elected Task Force chairperson at the group's third meeting August 12, 13 in Billings. Kay Hanrahan, Glendive, a counselor for the District II Alcohol and Drug Abuse program, was named vice-chairperson.

The Task Force was organized in February of this year by Lawrence W. Zanto, Director, Department of Institutions, and the ADAD for the purpose of establishing state-wide policies regarding women substance abusers.

At this time the Task Force plans to meet bi-monthly to address a work plan designed to develop sufficient information to plan and provide effective treatment and prevention of substance abuse for all women in Montana.

Members of the Task Force which includes representatives from communities throughout the state, all women members of the Montana Advisory Council on Alcohol and Drug Dependency, and ADAD representatives are:

Community representatives — Gladys Elison, Missoula; Melvin Johnson, M.D., Missoula; Carol Judge, Helena; Pat Knierim, Glasgow; Luana Paul, Missoula; Karen Sloulin, Butte; Marilyn Thorne, Great Falls; Helen Wilson, Billings, and Carolyn Zimmel, Helena.

Advisory council members — Kay Hanrahan, Glendive; Martha Herlevi, Red Lodge; Sherry Pettit, Helena, and Peggy Skelton, Missoula.

## Program Saves With AMTRAK

Lincoln County alcohol service clients referred to in-patient treatment are going twice as far for half as much via AMTRAK according to Royce Gilbertson, director of the Alcohol Service Center in Lincoln County (ASCLC). An Amtrak ticket from Libby, in the extreme western part of the state, to Glasgow \$58 miles to the east costs \$35. A bus ticket from Libby to Galen State Hospital 275 miles away costs \$70. For these reason patients who are able to travel by themselves are being referred to the Chemical Dependency Center in Glasgow instead of to the closer western area hospital.

The saving does not apply to a patient who must be accompanied by a staff member or volunteer. They are usually taken to Galen at a cost of approximately \$100.

Seventy-five per cent of ASCLC patients referred to in-patient treatment are able to go without assistance, a much higher percentage than was once the case Gilbertson says. He attributes the improved situation to early intervention and the cooperation of families and employers.

An unexpected benefit of in-patient treatment received far from home has been the favorable reaction of returning patients. Most of them have experienced the distance from their customary environments and life-style as a positive treatment factor.

ADAD staff members — Joen Rutledge, Norma Jean Boles, and Candis Compton.



Marilyn Thorne

## High Death Rate Shown

New data suggest a high level of problem drinking among American Indian women, a population seldom mentioned in alcoholism studies up to now. The death rate due to cirrhosis of the liver among Indian women is almost as high as among Indian men, reported Henry Malin of the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism recently.

In a paper prepared for delivery at the 32nd International Congress on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence in Warsaw, Poland, the project director of NIAAA's Alcohol Epidemiologic Data System (AEDS), said the findings suggest a need for more research on drinking patterns among Indian women.

Among the data he reported: —In 1975, one of four deaths among Indian women aged 35-44 was attributed to liver cirrhosis.

—Indian females have much higher cirrhosis mortality rates at all ages than black or white females. For example, the cirrhosis death rate for females aged 35-54 is about 125 per 100,000 persons for Indians, compared to about 39 for blacks and 15 for whites.

Indian females aged 15-34 are reported to be dying of cirrhosis at 37 times the rate of white females in the same age group.

—from ADAMHA NEWS, August 22, 1978.

## APT Sells Rick O'Shay

Sales for limited edition copies of two Stan Lynde Rick O'Shay comic strips dealing with drinking habits have been turned over to the Montana Alcohol Prevention Trust (APT).

The ADAD contracted with Lynde for the strips and will have him do two more on holiday drinking if the APT is able to sell enough to return the division's \$500 investment.

The new strips should be available in time for one-half page newspaper ads around Thanksgiving.

# Plan Distributed



Joan Rutledge

The Montana State Plan for Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Prevention, Treatment and Rehabilitation (FY1979) has been completed and was distributed to all Montana drug and alcohol programs during August, 1978.

The FY 1979 Plan is the first Annual Plan prepared by the ADAD to address both drug abuse and alcoholism concerns in one document according to Joan Rutledge, Program Planner. The concept of a combined plan has been approved by both the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) and the National Institute on Alcoholism and Alcohol Abuse (NIAAA).

The ADAD Planning Section developed the plan from five regional plans, alcohol and drug components of the Montana Health Systems Plan, relevant statistical data, and needs as perceived by the ADAD and the State Advisory Council on Alcohol and Drug Dependency.

## Training Plan for '78-'79

by Terry Standliff

We have been in the process of gathering needs assessment data for the past year. Our intent has been to use this information to help modify our training plans and the state's training program.

The information gathered to date suggests the following changes:

Courses need to be offered in a series, rather than once during a year. For example, a counseling skills series would be: a. communication skills, b. counseling skills (introductory), c. counseling skills (intermediate), d. counseling skills (advanced).

We feel that the trainee would benefit more and the programs would receive more for their training dollars if courses were taken on this basis.

It is important to add that these courses would not have to be taken all at once. Rather, they could be taken in a specified time period covering several months.

The data indicates that more training needs to be done on the basics. We have many persons in the field who are in need of basic training in counseling skills-group, individual, and family. This indicates that we need to put more emphasis on these skill areas and offer the courses as "refreshers" for persons who have an experience base of several years.

By "basics training" we are referring to the specific measurable skills involved in a subject area. For example, in the area of counseling there are interactional skills which are easily measured, as opposed to theories of counseling which are more subjective.

Our information also indicates that persons in the field are interested in furthering their education. In order to help them with this goal, we are proposing to establish training centers at selected colleges throughout the state. This will provide college courses for those who want them.

For further information call Terry Standliff, ADAD training section, 449-2828.

## Staff Changes

Glen W. Harwell, Director, and Penny Hoiland, Outreach Worker, have been added to the staff of the Southwest Montana Drug Program Helena satellite. Both have graduate degrees and extensive counseling experience.

Harwell has a Master of Science in Rehabilitation Counseling degree from Eastern Montana College. Before coming to Helena, he worked as a research analyst with the Region Five Alcohol and Drug Council in Polson, a psychologist with the Probation and Parole Bureau in Great Falls and Missoula, and as a post-release counselor with the vocational training program at Montana State Prison.

Hoiland, who has a Master's Degree in Behavioral Education, has worked as a teacher in Montpelier, North Dakota, as an auxiliary teacher in Riverton, Wyoming, where she taught creative expression and developed curriculum for problem children. She has also worked in the Resource Room in Thompson Falls, as a counselor and houseparent in the District Youth Guidance Home in Great Falls and as a housemother in the Helena Attention Home.

Nancy Longthorpe has replaced Linda Forkan as secretary for the Anaconda satellite of the SMDP. Longthorpe, a graduate of Anaconda High School, started work for the satellite May 31. She was formerly employed for the job service. Her spare time activities include bowling and reading.

## Components Added to Evaluation Process

Two new components have been added to the evaluation and approval process for State-approved programs this year, according to Evaluation Section Leader Danny Peressini.

Approved programs are expected to develop a system to demonstrate effectiveness, showing a positive effect on the community and on the clients served. In addition, a treatment plan assessment process will also be required to review and update individual treatment plans as clients progress through recovery.

The annual site visit evaluations take 2-4 days depending on program size, and are conducted at the rate of about one per week. Programs are visited either by Peressini, Reporting and Evaluation Bureau Chief Bob Anderson, or both working as a team.

Programs may best prepare for official evaluation, according to Peressini, by conducting a self-evaluation based on the Evaluation Handbook available from ADAD. With the exception of minor differences in documentation required to meet terms of the federal contract for drug abuse programs, the evaluation process is the same for both drug abuse and alcoholism programs.

"Evaluation should not be looked on as a policing process," said Peressini, "but as a method of increasing the effectiveness of both management and client services to enable programs to help people more effectively. It's a step-by-step process to bring programs to a higher plateau of effectiveness."

Substance abuse program evaluation is also a response to the mandate of State law to maintain fiscal accountability to the taxpayers.

Failure to meet required standards or out-right violation of requirements will result in termination during the year. Programs that fail to meet standards at the time of the site evaluation may be approved with the condition that deficiencies be corrected within time lines set by the program and ADAD. The program then must submit documentation of corrected deficiencies to ADAD by specified dates. A follow-up site visit may be scheduled to verify compliance.

## EQUIPMENT AVAILABLE

Some of the equipment and supplies which were added to the ADAD property inventory by the closing of Morningstar in Billings is still available for the use of alcohol and drug programs. Drug programs will have first priority and alcohol programs second. For information write to the division.

## SMDP NOTES

## Grant Application

The Southwestern Montana Drug Program (SMDP) has submitted a continuation grant application requesting \$309,766 to the National Institute on Drug Abuse. The new grant year, beginning Nov. 1, will be the seventh year of operation for the SMDP.

Prior to submission, the grant application was submitted to the Regional Advisory Board for discussion and was unanimously approved for forwarding to the grants management branch of NIDA.

Changes in this year's application were limited to a slight reduction in staff and an increased client matrix. The part-time regional office additive disease counselor and one outreach worker position at the Anaconda Satellite were not requested. Seven more static treatment slots for outpatients were requested.

The federal assistance, if approved, will be combined with state and local contributions to fund services for at least 600 drug abusing clients during the grant year. These services will be provided by the Butte, Anaconda, and Helena Satellites of the SMDP, and by the Second Story Drug Treatment Program in Bozeman, and the Missoula Drug Treatment Program, both contract agencies of the SMDP.

## Multi-media Update

The SMDP satellites are utilizing an up-dated version of their multi-media public information presentation. The presentation, directed to high school students, is essentially the same as it has been but styles have up-dated and the equipment used for showing has been simplified according to program personnel who have used the new show.

## Daiquiri Murder Trial Staged, Helena Meeting

Zachery Daiquiri was tried for attempted murder Sept. 20 in Helena. Testifying at the trial were the intended victims, Daiquiri's heart, stomach, brain, and liver. All of them were puppets, the cast of a puppet show presented by Ty Humble, Sanders County Chemical Dependency program director, to a statewide alcohol program meeting held in Helena last month.

Humble uses the 12 minute puppet show, "Alcohol on Trial" for presentations to fourth through seventh grades and finds that it can be depended on to elicit an hour's discussion. He has trained six Thompson Falls high school drama students to assist as puppeteers. [In Helena he made do with two ADAD people who became instant puppet enthusiasts.]

The program developed by Puppet Productions Inc. of San Diego utilizes six puppets, a sound track tape, and accompanying script. A drug abuse program "Keep Off the Grass" is also available.

Humble will, within time and budget limitations, go to other areas to demonstrate the program.



The cast of "Alcohol on Trial" the judge, the defendant, and the complainants.

Introducing —

## Joe Evangeline



Joe Evangeline

Joe Evangeline, budget analyst, joined the ADAD staff in mid-September. He will be traveling with the evaluation team to help programs with financial reporting and says that he "expects the programs will help me as much as I will help them."

Evangeline, who worked with the State Department of Rehabilitation and Social Services before coming to the Department of Institutions, has always enjoyed getting away from the office and working with service providers.

He is a native of Billings and graduated from the University of Wyoming with a degree in business administration.

Bowling and fishing are Evangeline's favorite leisure time activities.

Introducing —

## Candis Compton



Candis Compton

Candis Compton, employee assistance counselor, has been providing services to troubled state employees, their families, and their supervisors since joining the ADAD staff late in March.

The Employee Assistance Program (EAP) has been utilized primarily by Helena offices, Compton says, but is not limited to the capital city. A 24 hour hot line is available and confidential. The number is 449-3405.

A draft policy statement prepared by the EAP staff says "An employee is considered troubled when his personal life interferes with his work and his performance drops below an adequate level." At that point an employee or supervisor may consult EAP.

Compton has a BA in psychology from the University of Montana, has worked as an office manager of the Social Work Department at the University and has been taking courses in alcoholism.

She is a native Montanan who grew up in Miles City.

### LIQUOR TAX REVENUES DISTRIBUTED TO MONTANA CITIES IN FY 1978

Dillon	\$ 14,967	Browning	12,923	Valier	2,201
Lima	1,270	Cut Bank	12,525	Broadus	2,361
Wisdom	376	Lavina	193	Deer Lodge	10,792
Jackson	107	Ryeagate	682	Elliston	214
Herdin	12,124	Drummond	2,063	Ovando	179
Lodge Grass	—	Philipsburg	3,089	Terry	1,862
Chinook	5,539	Havre	29,361	Darby	2,792
Harlem	4,418	Hingham	1,373	Hamilton	18,962
Turner	147	Boulder	3,718	Stevensville	4,334
Townsend	5,141	Whitehall	4,314	Victor	1,116
Bearcreek	49	Geyser	226	Fairview	1,229
Bridgeport	799	Hobson	1,099	Sidney	14,021
Fromberg	1,696	Stanford	2,758	Bainville	299
Joliet	524	Arlee	412	Brockton	—
Red Lodge	10,141	Polson	15,108	Culbertson	1,986
Elkalea	2,217	Ronan	7,167	Froid	919
Belt	2,124	St. Ignatius	3,631	Poplar	5,718
Cascade	2,578	Augusta	466	Wolf Point	10,152
Great Falls	147,170	East Helena	6,283	Ashland	698
Neihart	817	Helena	77,808	Birney	206
Stockett	162	Lincoln	869	Forsyth	11,892
Big Sandy	3,318	Chester	3,256	Hot Springs	2,440
Fort Benton	4,463	Eureka	4,586	Noxon	571
Geraldine	599	Libby	15,879	Paradise	302
Highwood	—	Rexford	22	Plains	4,027
Ismay	—	Troy	4,502	Thompson Falls	4,837
Miles City	22,617	Ennis	5,258	Medicine Lake	1,316
Flaxville	504	Sheridan	3,009	Outlook	190
Scobey	3,991	Twin Bridges	2,160	Plentywood	8,942
Glendive	14,478	Virginia City	1,476	Westby	596
Richey	386	Circle	2,791	Butte	76,415
Anaconda	23,309	Martinsdale	118	Walkerville	5,067
Baker	5,572	W. Sulphur Spr.	3,726	Absarokee	744
Plevna	534	Alberton	2,076	Columbus	6,370
Denton	1,027	Superior	4,984	Big Timber	6,228
Grass Range	500	St. Regis	925	Choteau	4,001
Lewistown	17,566	Missoula	133,032	Dutton	1,196
Moore	350	Seeley Lake	1,167	Fairfield	2,835
Winifred	783	Melstone	343	Kevin	1,338
Roy	89	Roundup	5,124	Shelby	9,328
Big Fork	2,338	Coode City	521	Sunburst	1,029
Martin City	1,128	Clyde Park	227	Hysham	1,040
Columbia Falls	1,458	Gardiner	804	Glasgow	12,478
Kalispell	58,329	Lindsborg	23,489	Nashua	1,275
Whitefish	22,033	Oppegard	213	Minsdale	174
Evergreen	1,442	Winnett	740	Opheim	1,074
Belgrade	4,327	Dodson	144	Harlowton	4,561
Bozeman	56,922	Malta	7,233	Judith Gap	334
Manhattan	1,846	Saco	1,017	Wibaux	2,192
Three Forks	3,369	Brady	241	Billings	176,491
W. Yellowstone	9,300	Conrad	7,698	Broadview	219
Jordan	1,794	Dupuyer	175	Laurel	10,139
				Warden	568

## Alcohol Curriculum Guide Ready for Montana Schools

An ADAD developed K-12 alcohol curriculum guide utilizing an inter-disciplinary approach to helping young people make responsible decisions about alcohol is being disseminated by the Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI). The curriculum will be available to classroom teachers and health educators. In-service training will be provided by the OSPI.

The guide identifies the essential elements of responsible decision-making as, "knowing and practicing decision-making skills, understanding the influence of our feelings, emotions, values, attitudes and self-concept on our decisions, and our ability to cope."

The elements of decision-making are introduced in all subject areas and are not always presented in relation to alcohol use, particularly in the lower grades. Some examples of the tools used in the guide are:

—A K-1 language arts game called "mirror images" in which one child acts out an emotion and his partner imitates it.

—Exploring alternatives in a physical education class by having K-1 children experiment with ways to enjoy recess without toys or equipment.

—A fifth grade social studies project comparing various state's laws regarding drinking age.

—A sixth grade science project using goldfish to show the effects of alcohol.

—A junior high mathematics assignment asking students to calculate their own blood alcohol levels given their blood volume and a given quantity of alcohol.

—A series of "Coping With" books dealing with problems experienced by junior high students such as "Parents Can Be a Problem," "Coping With Cliques," and "Living With Loneliness."

—A High School home economics project in which students look at their own roles in the family.

—A high school age film "Decision Alcohol" used to introduce a discussion of values and attitudes.

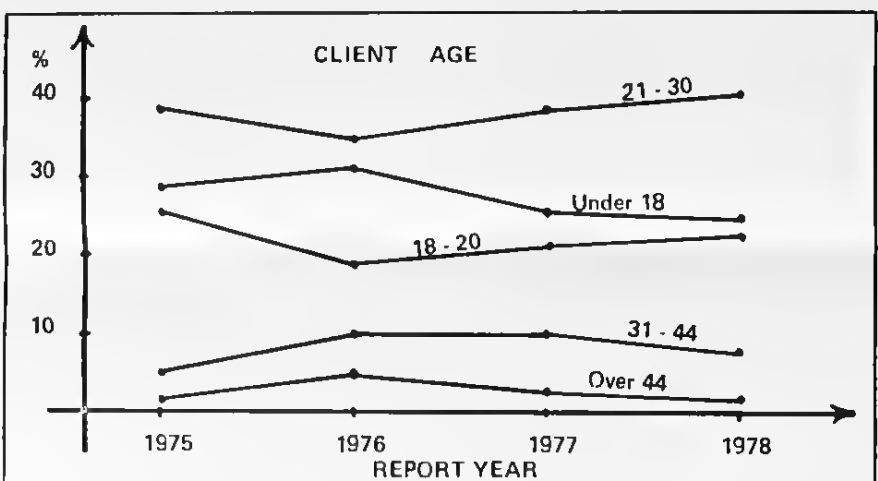
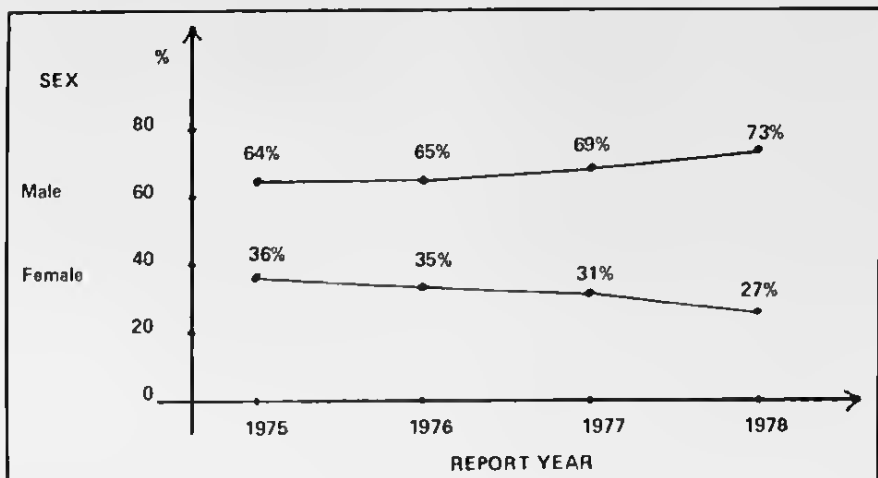
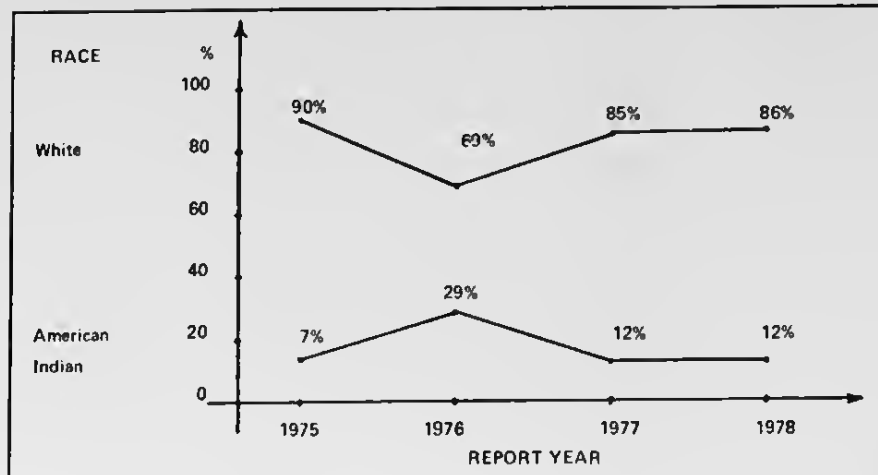
The alcohol curriculum project is based on a Washington guide and has been the responsibility of former ADAD prevention section leader Rod Gwaltney and Spencer Sartorius of the OSPI.

### Programs Change Names

Three state alcohol service programs have changed their names. One of the name changes was suggested by a member of the Blackfeet tribe who felt that "detox center" as the Browning Indian program was commonly called needed to be changed. She suggested Medicine Pine Lodge—which means: Medicine for healing. Pine because Blackfeet use sweet pine as smudge in the morning to purify the air and cleanse the spirit. Lodge is a place to stay while healing from alcohol and drugs.

Other name changes are: Community Alcoholism Services instead of Community Health Services for Problem Drinking in Butte; Flathead Valley Chemical Dependency Services instead of Alcohol Service Center, Inc. in Kalispell. The FVCDs halfway house is called the Manumit Transitional Facility.

# Drug Client Admission Information



1975

Opiates  
Alcohol  
Barbs, etc.  
Amphet.  
Marijuana  
Other

1976

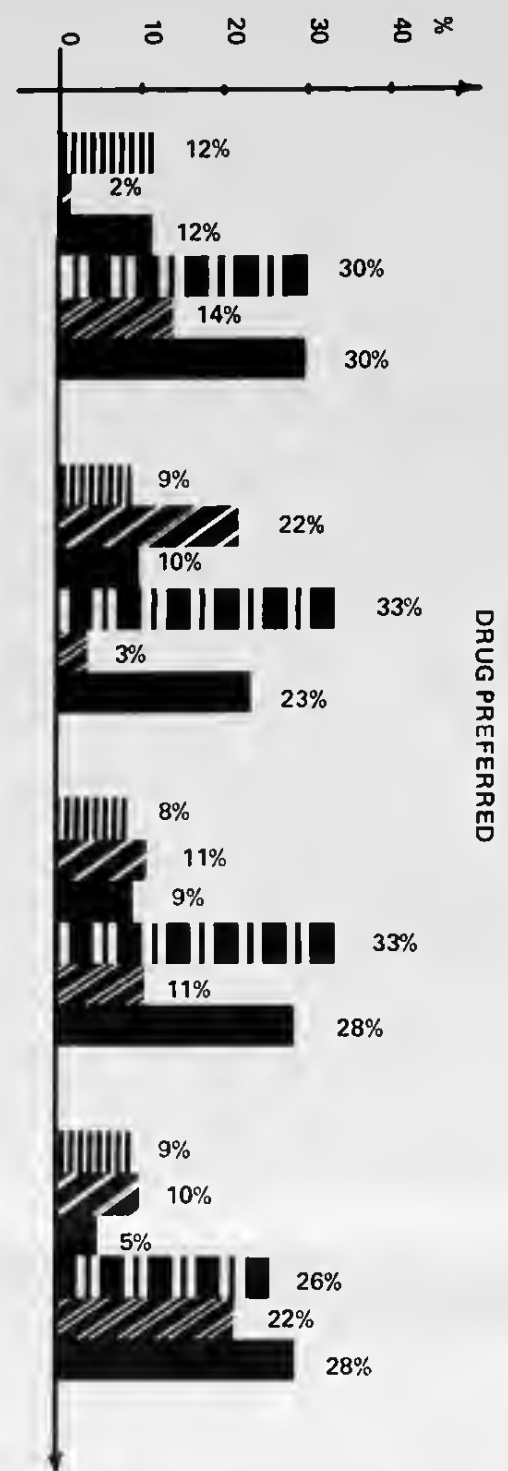
Opiates  
Alcohol  
Barbs, etc.  
Amphet.  
Marijuana  
Other

1977

Opiates  
Alcohol  
Barbs, etc.  
Amphet.  
Marijuana  
Other

1978

Opiates  
Alcohol  
Barbs, etc.  
Amphet.  
Marijuana  
Other



## CODAP Data Shows Long-term Trends

"The Habit" statistical feature started in the first issue of 1978 now has available statewide drug client admission information from the Client Oriented Data Acquisition Process (CODAP) from 1975 through the first half of 1978. The CODAP data base is now large enough to begin a long-term trend analysis according to Dick Petaja, Management Information System program manager.

The information is shown on the accompanying graphs. There is an apparent disruption of general trends during 1976 largely because the 1976 reporting period contained reports from the Morningstar program which generally contained young male American clients. The program no longer exists.

It is interesting to note that in spite of emphasis on minorities and women, percentages of admissions aren't increasing as might be expected. In fact, the percentage of female clients has decreased — from 36% in 1975 to 27% in 1978 — in spite of increased women staff members hired by drug treatment programs.

The percentage of drug client admissions in the 18-30 age group is going up with 60% of clients falling within this age group. Other age groups are exhibiting a downward trend.

Amphetamine and barbituate usage seems to have dropped substantially during the first half of 1978 with 26% of clients admitted to statewide drug programs listing amphetamines as the primary drug of abuse and 5% naming barbituates.

If drug programs are interested in a further breakdown of this data they can contact Dick Petaja at the ADAD management information section.

## "How Do You Stand on Whiskey?"

A southern congressman received a letter from a constituent demanding to know, "How do you stand on whiskey?" The trouble was, of course, that the letter didn't say how the writer stood on whiskey, so the congressman wrote back as follows:

"I had not intended to discuss this controversial matter at this time. However, I have never shunned a controversy and I will take a stand on any issue at any time.

"You ask me how I stand on whiskey. Here is how I stand: If you mean, by whiskey, the devil's brew, the poison scourge, the bloody monster that defiles innocence, dethrones reason, destroys the home, creates misery and poverty — yea, literally takes the bread from the mouths of little children — if you mean the evil drink that topples Christian man and woman from the pinnacles of righteous and gracious living into the bottomless pit of degradation, despair, shame, helplessness and hopelessness — than I am against it with all my power.

"But, if when you say whiskey you mean the oil of conversation, the philosophic wine, the elixir of life, the ale that is consumed when good fellows get together, that puts a song in their hearts and the warm glow of contentment in their eyes — if you mean Christmas cheer, the stimulating sip that puts a little spring into the step of an elderly gentleman on a frosty morning — if you mean the drink that enables man to magnify his joy and to forget life's great tragedies, and heartbreaks and sorrows — if you mean that drink, the sale of which pours into our treasuries untold millions of dollars that provide tender care for our little crippled children, our blind, our deaf, our dumb, our pitiful aged and infirm — to build highways and hospitals, and schools

—then I certainly am in favor of it.

"This is my stand. And I will not compromise."

—Taken from Forbes Magazine, Nov. 1, 1977; originally published in the newsletter of the Seraphic Secretaries of America.

## Swartz, Ideus, Gwaltney Move to Salt Lake City

George Swartz, Chief, Community Program Development Bureau, ADAD, has resigned and accepted a position in Salt Lake City as director of the Western Regional Support Center (WRSC) for the National Institute of Drug Abuse. Ken Ideus, Trainer, and Red Gwaltney, Prevention Section Leader, went to the WRSC with Swartz.

The former staff members will have a continuing relationship with the ADAD as the WRSC provides training support for eleven western states including Montana.

During his employment with the State of Montana, Swartz served as Drug Coordinator in the Governor's Office and became Bureau Chief when that function along with alcohol services in the Department of Health and Environmental Sciences was transferred to the Department of Institutions.

Gwaltney is serving as the Support Center trainer for evaluations and Ideus as trainer for management and credentialing.

Life is a flower

That looks into a lot of responsibility.

by: Miquel River, Age 19, an Odyssey resident

—From the T. C. A. Newsletter